

RURAL MAIL SERVICE STARTED BY MCKINLEY.

History of the Daily Delivery
in the Country.

Democrats Said that the Plan Was Impracticable, but the Republicans Have Thoroughly Demonstrated Its Value to Farmers.

Rural free delivery of mail is the offspring of the McKinley administration of the Postoffice Department. Its development from an insignificant beginning of forty-four routes and an appropriation for the fiscal year which closed in 1897 to its present magnificent proportions with the rural routes numbered by the thousands and an appropriation of \$1,750,000 voted for its further extension during the present fiscal year, has all been brought about by the McKinley administration.

A movement to broaden the free delivery of the mails was started by Postmaster General Wanamaker under the Republican administration of Gen. Harrison. It took the form of village free delivery, and was more an extension of city delivery to smaller communities than a free delivery to farmers, but limited as was its scope and successful though it was in increasing postal receipts and postal facilities, it encountered Democratic opposition. When Mr. Cleveland came in, his Postmaster General fearing its effect in popularizing Republican principles and disseminating Republican literature, ordered it dropped.

It was a Republican administration that conceived and executed the idea of brightening the home of the farmer, educating his children, increasing the value of his land, compelling the improvement of the roads, and bringing the news of the markets and the weather so as to secure him a better price for his crops by delivering daily his mail to him on his farm. Every Democratic House of Representatives since the idea was first broached of carrying the mails into the rural districts, has declared against it. The Forty-third Congress, with a Democrat from North Carolina as chairman of the committee on postoffice and post roads, proclaimed the plan impossible, and turned it down. Postmaster General Bissell, Postmaster General Wilson and First Assistant Postmaster General Jones in the Cleveland administration, all took up the cry of extravagance and impossibility of execution. Consequently little or nothing was done to give the farmers access to the mails until Cleveland went out of office.

When First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Henth took up the rural service under the direction of the President and the Postmaster General in March, 1897, it was languishing to the point of extinction, and in a few months more would have been starved to death, like Mr. Wanamaker's village delivery. The official reports of the Postoffice Department record that it was with surprise that President McKinley and those to whom he entrusted the administration of postal affairs, learned that there was such a thing as an experimental rural free delivery mail service in progress.

They at once grasped its possibilities and advocated its immediate development and a Republican Congress generously acceded their efforts. Under this vivifying touch, it has grown until there is not now a State in the Union that has not felt the civilizing and educational influence of rural free mail delivery, and not one that does not desire a further expansion of the service. On the 1st of June, 1900, there were 1,200 rural services in actual operation and 2,000 applications for an extension of the system in process of establishment by special agents appointed for the purpose.

The appropriations for the rural free delivery service have been increased from \$50,000 in the fiscal year 1897-98 to \$150,000 in 1898-99, and then to \$450,000 in 1899-1900, and lastly to \$1,750,000 for the present fiscal year 1900-01.

Three years' experience has shown that in well-selected rural districts the mails can be distributed to the dwellings of the addresses or in boxes placed within reasonable distance of the farmers' homes at some cross roads or other convenient spot at a cost per piece not exceeding that of the free delivery in many of the cities of the United States. In the vast majority of communities where it has been tested, the rural free delivery service has obtained so strong a hold that public sentiment would not permit its discontinuance. It has been a revolution, and revolutions do not move backward.

It costs very much more than the old colonial style of postal service which it superseded, and it invariably brings a large and compensating increase in the amount of postal receipts turned into the treasury. But even if it does cost more than the old system, are not the farmers entitled to some of the benefits of the government which they help so liberally to support by their taxes? The country can well afford to continue and extend a system which makes better citizens and happier homes and contributes largely to the mental, moral and material advancement of all the people.

Rural free delivery of mail has come to stay, and the Republican administration which brought it into being will stay with it.

Trade Expansion in South America.
According to the Manufacturer, the present disturbances in China have emphasized the necessity of American manufacturers developing an outlet for their goods in Central and South America where what they now control. Production has reached a point of development that manufacturers are seeking every outlet for the production of their mills and works. Quite a number of the leading exporters are looking south for new fields of enterprise. This is as it should be, for the more goods that are manufactured and exported the greater the prosperity and chance for wage workers at home.

Growth of Foreign Commerce.
Our foreign commerce under a Republican administration in 1900 was worth \$2,244,138,339. In the year 1890 the foreign trade administration in 1890 it was worth only \$1,639,508,139, an increase of seven hundred million dollars a year in favor of the Republican party.

MANUFACTURERS HAVE A VERY BUSY YEAR.

Exports Under the Dingley Law
Show Vast Growth.

The Demand for Raw Material Is So Great that Imports of Manufacturers' Material Have Also Greatly Increased.

The manufacturers of the United States are making their greatest record in this closing year of the century. Busy workshops, smoking chimneys, factories running on double time and, in some cases, the full twenty-four hours with three shifts of hands, are an evidence of this; but exact proof is found in the report of the chief of the bureau of statistics, just issued, which shows an enormous increase in the importation of the raw materials which they use in manufacturing and an equally enormous increase in the exportation of finished manufactures. Imports of raw materials in the fiscal year 1900 were more than double those in the fiscal year 1894 and, during the three fiscal years in which the Dingley law has been in operation, have exceeded, by more than \$300,000,000, the exportations of raw materials in the three years in which the Wilson law was in operation, while the exportations of finished manufactures, in the three years under the Dingley law, have exceeded, by more than \$300,000,000, the exportations of manufactures in the three years under the Wilson law.

Evidence from Official Sources.
Here are the official figures showing the importation of manufacturers' materials and exportations of manufactures in the fiscal years 1895, 1896 and 1897, all of which were under the Wilson law, contrasted with those during the fiscal years 1898, 1899 and 1900, which were under the Dingley tariff. The Wilson law, it will be remembered, went into operation Aug. 28, 1894, and the Dingley tariff on July 20, 1897, so that the fiscal years ending June 30, 1895, 1896 and 1897, were practically all within the operations of the low tariff and those of 1898, 1899 and 1900 were practically all within the operations of the high tariff.

Imports of manufacturers' materials and exports of manufactures, respectively:

	Imports of materials for manufacturing.	Exports of manufactures.
Wilson law—of total.		
1895..	\$101,119,810	\$183,305,743
1896..	209,368,717	228,571,173
1897..	214,916,625	277,285,391
Total..	\$615,405,152	\$689,162,312
Dingley law—of total.		
1898..	343,817	290,997,354
1899..	222,013,239	338,075,558
1900..	302,204,196	432,284,366
Total..	\$728,821,352	\$1,061,357,278

The above table is worthy of careful study. We have been hearing, for years, from Democratic orators first, that free raw materials would help the manufacturers; and second, that a protective tariff destroys our chances in foreign markets, yet it will be seen by this table that the importations of "Articles in a crude condition for use in domestic industries" amounted, in the three years under the Wilson free trade law, to \$615,405,152, while in the three years under the Dingley protective tariff they amount to \$728,821,352. Look also at the narrow column, which indicates the percentage of the total imports which these raw materials form, and you will see that they form a much greater proportion of the total imports under the Republican system of protection than under the Democratic system of free trade. Why? The answer is simple enough. Under the Democratic low tariff, absolute free trade in some particulars, many manufacturers were compelled either to close their works or reduce their output owing to the heavy importation of manufactures from abroad under the low tariff rates. Hence the small consumption of raw material in manufacturing. This difference of more than \$100,000,000 in the quantity of raw materials imported in the three years means a difference of several hundred millions of dollars in the amount of goods manufactured and hundreds of millions in the amount of money paid to wage earners in the various manufacturing lines.

Failures Are Fewer.
The total liabilities of firms that failed in the year ending June 30, 1900, was \$90,879,880. In the year 1890 the failing firms owed \$224,006,834. It will thus be seen that the amount lost is only about one-third what it was in 1890. It tells the story of prosperity.

Plenty of Money Circulating.
President McKinley's letter of acceptance called attention briefly but effectively to the per capita circulation of money in the United States. This per capita circulation marks the high water of American prosperity. It is now \$26.85 for every man, woman and child in the country. To show its growth, in spite of the predictions of the calamity free silver cries, this table is appended:

Year.	Circulation per capita.
1870	\$17 50
1875	17 16
1880	19 41
1885	23 02
1890	22 82
1895	22 93
1900	26 50

BORROWING. LENDING.



JONES AND HIS COTTON BAILE.

How Did He Get His Trust Stock and What Did He Pay for It?

The composite chairman of the Populist Democracy, Senator Jones of Arkansas, is still resenting with considerable heat the charge that since he is such an important officer of the American Cotton Company (capital \$7,000,000; John E. Searles, lately treasurer of the sugar trust, grand mogul, it must be that he is a high priest in the trust temple, or, at least, that he is a reckless, abandoned plutocrat. To do Mr. Jones entire justice, we suppose that the American Cotton Company is not a vicious trust which deserves to be destroyed, any more than a number of other corporations of \$7,000,000 capital in the hands of former officers of more monopolistic trusts. Presumably the American Cotton Company will make all the money it can, will make dividends, indeed, upon its \$7,000,000 of stock. Mr. John E. Searles can be trusted to look after a little thing like that, even if Mr. Jones devotes all of his attention for the next three months, or for the next three years, for that matter, to Populist Democratic politics exclusively. The phase of Mr. Jones' connection with the American Cotton Company which we would like him to explain is this, rather: How much of the \$7,000,000 of the stock of the company has he got, how did he get it, and what did he give for it? Is his name, undoubtedly an eminent one in some quarters, used in the board of directors as a bait to catch investors? Did Mr. Jones himself pay par in "cash money" for the stock that he holds? Is his possession of it, or any part of it, due to the fact that he is influential in the finance committee of the United States Senate, and by virtue of his position there could do his company, or Mr. Searles', or almost any company of the kind in which he or Mr. Searles might have an interest, a very important service at a very critical time? We have never known a gentleman of Mr. Jones' financial prospects to grow rich suddenly except by some means of this kind. In other words, and to be plain, it is fair to infer, until Mr. Jones denies it, that he is "it," neither on account of his cash, nor his property, nor some invention of demonstrated value, but rather on account of his "pull" or his swing. We say that it is fair to infer this until Mr. Jones denies it, because Mr. Jones, by reason of his unjust attacks upon leading Republicans puts himself very much in the public eye and invites attack from any quarter. Mr. Jones has no business to live in a glass house with perfect safety if he is going to keep throwing such large stones.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION
The American earthenware takes a place near that of the English and is superior to the product of Germany, France, and the product of most potteries is heavier than the former and is more durable than the latter. The colors are not so well put on as in the British, and the whole article is, as a rule, coarser, and yet undegraded patterns and blue have not been made successfully, and, with the process the same, purchasers will not take the American article. Every manufacturer in the United States procures specimens of each new British design and copies are made if it is thought likely to take in the market. The manufacture of china in the United States is not yet competing with the United Kingdom, but is improving rapidly.



WHO IS MARK HANNA?

Who is this Marcus Hanna, pa, That people call him great?
Is he the man who holds the helm Which guides the ship of state?
Is he like old Goliath tall—
Like some stepple in the sky,
Or, is he that awful wicked man
Who thinks the other eye?

Tut, tut, my son, he's just a man
Like good old Reuben Blue,
Who has his way of doing things,
And "knows a thing or two!"

But why does Bryan hate him so,
Like Popocrats berate?
Is it because he's old and slow,
And isn't up to date?

Oh, no, my son, you bet your life
He's not so very slow,
For when his shoulder's to the wheel
The cart is bound to go.

The reason why the Popocrats
Now tremble at his name,
Is 'cause he did it to 'em once
An's goin' to do the same

Again this fall, and bury deep
Bill Bryan and his host
In some dark place where Tagal clans
Forever more will roast.

Where boiling oil, bolos and spears
And Agninaldo dwell—
A place, my son, so hot and bad,
Its name I must not tell.

S. L. G.
Plenty of Money Circulating.
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PROTECTIVE TARIFF APPROVED BY BRITISH.

Crockery and Glassware Manufacturing Stimulated.

The British Consul at Chicago Makes a Report to His Government Indorsing the Republican Protective Policy.

Advantages of the protective tariff system accruing to the workmen of this country is shown in a report of the British vice consul at Chicago to his government, in which he deals with the china, earthenware and glass trade of Chicago. He points out that the high tariff on goods of this character has enabled Americans to start factories for the manufacture of these goods, and more will soon be built. In his report the vice consul says:

"For years the British potter has been the supplier of the American market, and he still continues to lead, but with the general increase of the production in the United States, and the rapidly growing competition from Japan, this lead can only be maintained by a strict watch being kept on the market and the nature of the goods demanded, as well as the prompt filling of orders. Chicago buyers go over once or twice a year to Europe to buy for the local market and the large district supplied from that city as a distributing center, and it should be the aim of producers to get in touch with them. Imports increased 13.05 per cent in 1899, as compared with 1898, and the value £1,518,598 from £1,337,452.

"There are no potteries in the consular district of Chicago, the chief ones being in New Jersey and East Liverpool, Ohio, and the output last year was £2,000,000. The sale of American crockery has increased immensely, and is only checked by the works having all they can do to supply the demand. In the last few years in American pottery, especially at East Liverpool, have been great, and there are now sixty factories, but of these only ten are turning out first-class work, and none can equal the best foreign products, but it must be remembered that the demand for the more expensive article is limited.

"The high tariff, 60 per cent, which assures the American product of a market, has had the effect of increasing the number and size of the American factories, and with a rise in the price of the British article they will still further increase.

"The American earthenware takes a place near that of the English and is superior to the product of Germany, France, and the product of most potteries is heavier than the former and is more durable than the latter. The colors are not so well put on as in the British, and the whole article is, as a rule, coarser, and yet undegraded patterns and blue have not been made successfully, and, with the process the same, purchasers will not take the American article. Every manufacturer in the United States procures specimens of each new British design and copies are made if it is thought likely to take in the market. The manufacture of china in the United States is not yet competing with the United Kingdom, but is improving rapidly.

"Cut glass, for the manufacture of which there are one or two small factories in Chicago, has a large sale, and the American article is said to be vastly superior in design, cutting, shape, polish and luster to any other, and it is claimed that the polishing by hand gives it a great superiority over the hand polishing. Bohemian glass still has a good market, but it is found that the British glass is made too fine, and the thin stemmed goblets are not good for the rough treatment they receive in the United States. American or Belgian cut glass is preferred. The demand for glass which formerly came from Leith and Edinburgh, has now turned to the United States, which also exports cut glass to Great Britain and Germany.

Demand for Hog and Cattle Products.

Through the Republican policy of opening the mills and of restoring confidence to general business, practically every workman in the United States has become able, since 1890, to have all the fresh meat he wants. The fact that the city workman can afford to eat more roast beef, chops, hams, veal cutlets, bacon, pork, sausages, etc., than he could in 1890 means of course that there must be more money in the farmer's pocket of raising corn to feed to cattle and hogs.

Take the many other products derived from cattle and hogs, which had been raised on corn, like lard, glue, gelatine, isinglass, dried hair for mattresses, etc., British pig glass is preferred. The demand for glass which formerly came from Leith and Edinburgh, has now turned to the United States, which also exports cut glass to Great Britain and Germany.

As a result of such increased demands for the products from slaughtered hogs and cattle, which in turn means better demand for corn, there has been an enhancement in the value of live hogs and cattle as follows:

	Jan. 1, 1897.	Jan. 1, 1900.
Cattle	\$507,929,421	\$689,486,260
Hogs	160,272,770	245,725,000
Total	\$674,202,191	\$935,211,260

American Railway Supplies Abroad.
A 4,000-ton steel rail contract has just been booked in Pennsylvania for the Cape Colony government railways. This follows another order of 3,000 tons of rails delivered before the war began. Another recent shipment is 3,000 tons, which have been sent to Borneo. This is good commercial expansion.

Once a Deficit, Now a Balance.
There is a surplus of \$81,222,771 in the United States treasury. Five years ago, under the Democratic free trade policy, there was a deficit of \$42,805,223.

SCUTTLE AND PANIC ARE BRYAN'S POLICY.

Why Richard Olney Supports the Nebraskan.

He Always Has Been a Believer in Handing Down the Flag and Shirking Responsibilities Falling to the Country.

Mr. Richard Olney has done a public service to the entire country by forcing every voter to face the fact that Mr. Bryan's election means scuttle.

Mr. Olney was one of an administration which withdrew from the Hawaiian Islands. He would repeat the act. We are in the Philippines. Mr. Olney would leave. President McKinley's administration has protected American citizens from massacre and American women from outrage in China. Mr. Olney demonstrates its acts as the acts of the "weakest and silliest of administrations." The administration has demanded the open door in China, and when Manchuria reaction and massacre threatened to close and bolt the door President McKinley has thrust in the wedge of 5,000 victorious American troops to keep the door open from Chinese intolerance or European aggression. But this is a part of that policy on which Mr. Olney urges that Bryan's election, because "so far as the injurious consequences of public courses can be averted, or mitigated something may be hoped from those not primarily responsible for them."

"From their official authors and justifiers nothing but persistence in these courses can reasonably be expected," says Mr. Olney. He is right. If resistance to American authority comes on American territory President McKinley will suppress it. Where the flag has been hauled down, as in Hawaii, it will replace it, and the American people will vote to keep it there. Where citizens are in peril President McKinley will protect them, in all lands. Where their claims to just indemnity, as in Turkey, have been systematically neglected by a previous administration, which Mr. Olney was Secretary of State, President McKinley will insist on payment.

Mr. Olney objects to this policy. The American people approve. Vermont demonstrates it. That New England State stands for the flag and all it protects. Mr. Olney demands a policy of scuttle. To him this "outweighs" all else. He admits that panic will come with Bryan, but better, he says, in substance, "Scuttle and Panic" than "Sovereignty and Scandal."

We accept the issue. We trust Mr. Olney can be induced to accompany Mr. Bryan on his platform campaign to urge scuttle with a vigor and plainness of speech his chief, his leader and his guide, dodges. Mr. Bryan tells of "stable government" in the Philippines. Mr. Olney objects because he "forcibly expelled Spain from her Philippine possessions." Mr. Olney returned the Hawaiian Islands to one tyrant. He is ready to return the Philippines to another.

The American people is not, Mr. Olney is a lawyer. He knows that the legal choice lay between Spanish sovereignty and ours. He prefers Spanish; American voters do not. Mr. Olney talks of much else, but his heart is in a policy of scuttle. He denounces the Dingley tariff. Perhaps he thinks voters prefer the tariff his chief signed and which brought depression, desolation and defeat. He complains of "the most intimate relations between the United States treasury and the money market." As he looks at our credit on a 2 per cent basis and British bonds seeking a market in New York he perhaps hopes to persuade the country that there were better financial prospects ten days when Mr. Olney approved secret contracts with money changers dictating their terms at the White House, when our bonds had to be sold in London at ruinous rates to buy gold and prop the sinking credit of the United States, which cowered before bankers who to-day have no word in its policy.

Mr. Olney has done well for the Republican party. He has recalled to the public those dire days of a Democratic administration of which he was a part when our railroads were in the hands of receivers, our factories closed, our treasury empty, our credit gone and our flag disgraced. He demands again days of panic, of a free trade tariff, of crash and failure, of breaking banks and bankrupt firms. These "calamitous possibilities," which were calamitous certainties under the Cleveland-Olney administration, are "outweighed," says Mr. Olney, by the certainty of a policy of "scuttle" from Mr. Bryan. Under him citizens will no longer, in virtue of the Republican party, be saved in its folds, brought to Pekin by "the weakest and silliest of administrations," the flag will come down in the Philippines, and it will be withdrawn, as Mr. Olney withdrew it in Hawaii, though in Cuba Mr. Olney is willing to break national faith and protests against this island being "alien territory." Trust a proslavery Democrat to grab Cuba and to insist, as he does, that it must become an "integral part of the United States," which the Republican party did not accept as to annexed territory when urged for slavery and will not when urged for scuttle.

Mr. Olney is a Democrat. He needs a party. He has no other. It would be strange if he did not support a Democratic candidate unless he were a public peril. A public peril he admits Mr. Bryan is, but since Mr. Olney must support him, in spite of this, it is of grave public service that he has made plain to all men that Mr. Bryan not only means disaster at home but disaster abroad, a policy of scuttle, surrender and retreat.

France Disapproves of McKinley.
It appears that President McKinley's letter of acceptance has met with a very frosty reception in France. President McKinley's ground with respect to the Philippines does not meet the approval of the French press. All the better reason for sustaining the President. France's attitude during the Spanish war has not yet faded from memory.